File Hijacking Vulnerability: The Elephant in the Room

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4. University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia

Security Boundary

Security Boundary	Security Goal
Network boundary	An unauthorized network endpoint cannot access or tamper with the code and data on a customer's device.
Kernel boundary	A non-administrative user mode process cannot access or tamper with kernel code and data. Administrator-to-kernel is not a security boundary.
Process boundary	An unauthorized user mode process cannot access or tamper with the code and data of another process.
AppContainer sandbox boundary	An AppContainer-based sandbox process cannot access or tamper with code and data outside of the sandbox based on the container capabilities
User boundary	A user cannot access or tamper with the code and data of another user without being authorized.
Session boundary	A user logon session cannot access or tamper with another user logon session without being authorized.
Web browser boundary	An unauthorized website cannot violate the same-origin policy, nor can it access or tamper with the native code and data of the Microsoft Edge web browser sandbox.
Virtual machine boundary	An unauthorized Hyper-V guest virtual machine cannot access or tamper with the code and data of another guest virtual machine; this includes Hyper-V Isolated Containers.
Virtual Secure Mode boundary	Data and code within a VSM trustlet or enclave cannot be accessed or tampered with by code executing outside of the VSM trustlet or enclave.

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How to break security boundary?

File Hijacking Vulnerability (FHVuln): A type of security flaw where an attacker can breach the security boundaries by manipulating files, including file paths and contents, and they can result in severe security issues such as arbitrary code execution, privilege escalation, and data loss

Example Case

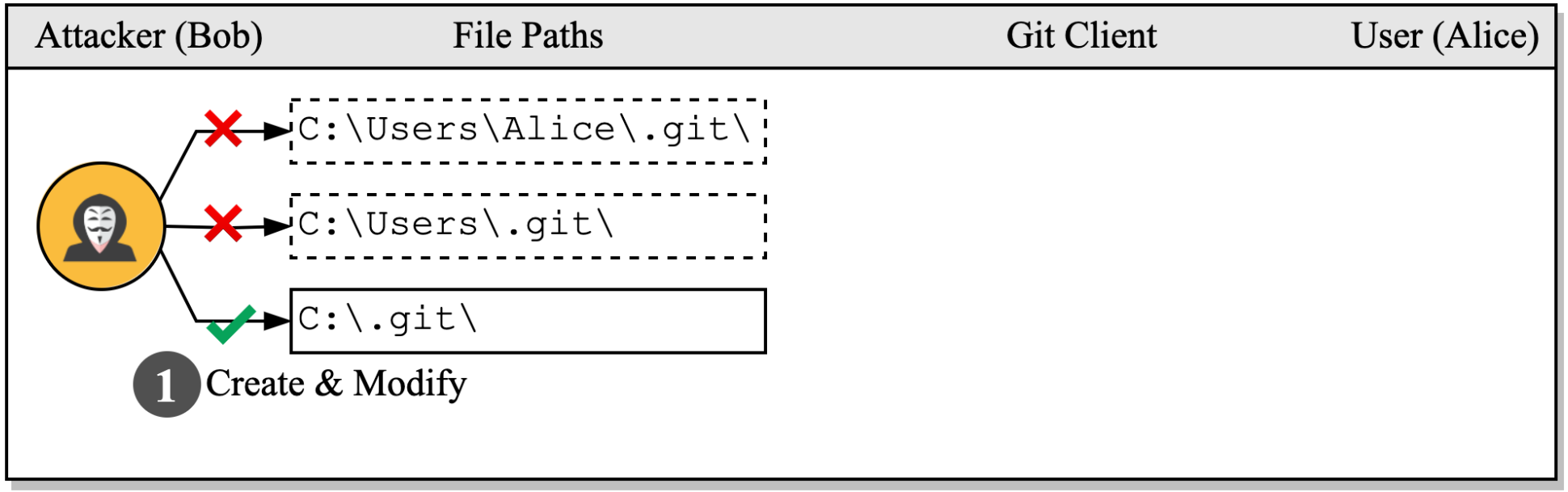

Fig: A FHVuln of Git identified by JERRY (CVE-2022-24765)

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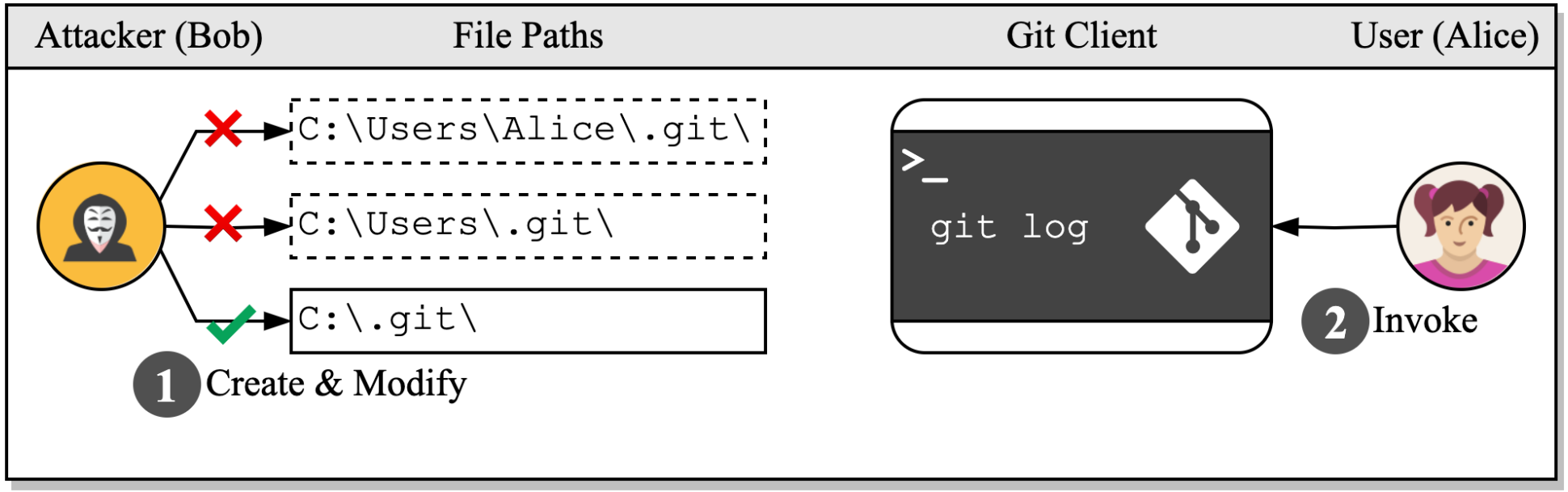

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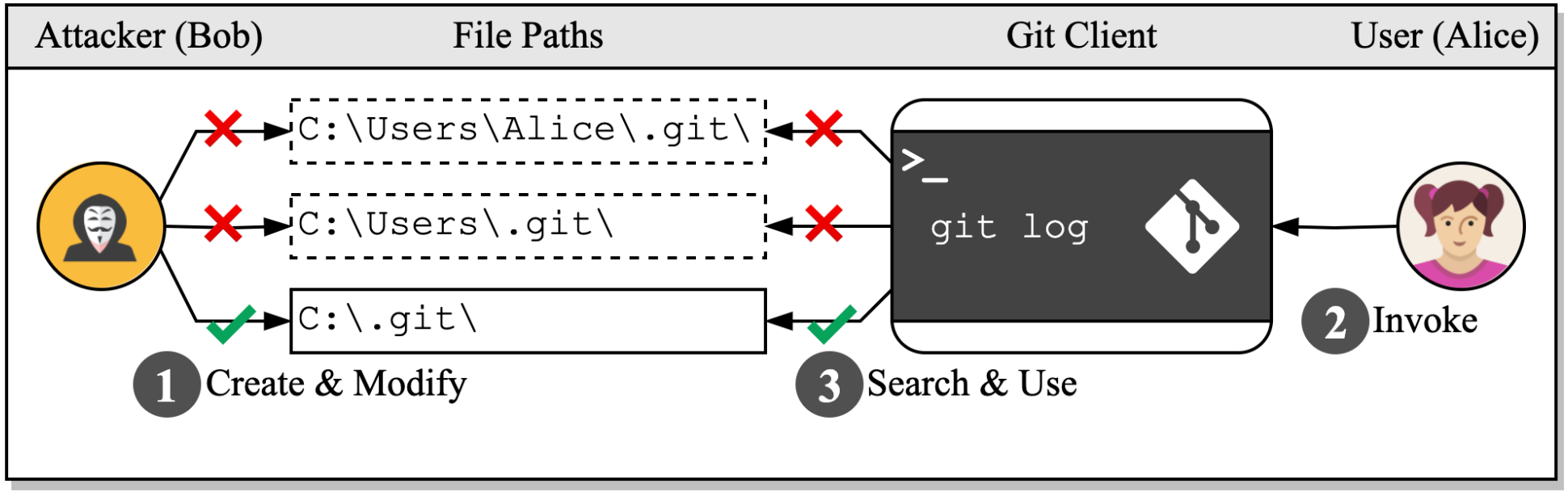

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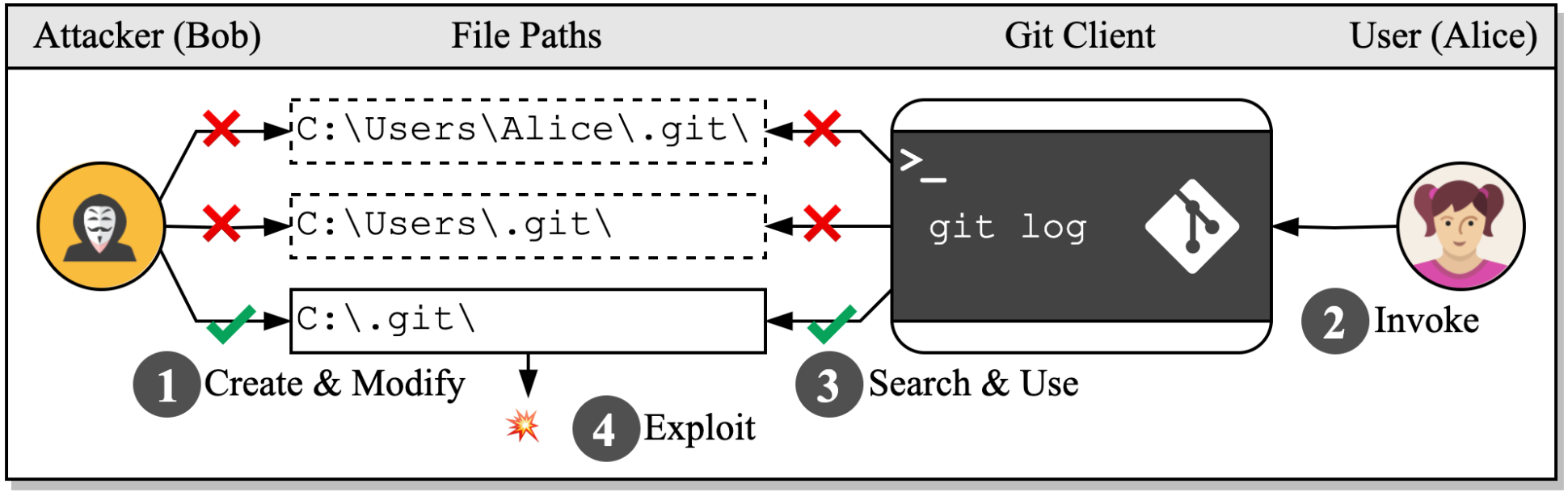

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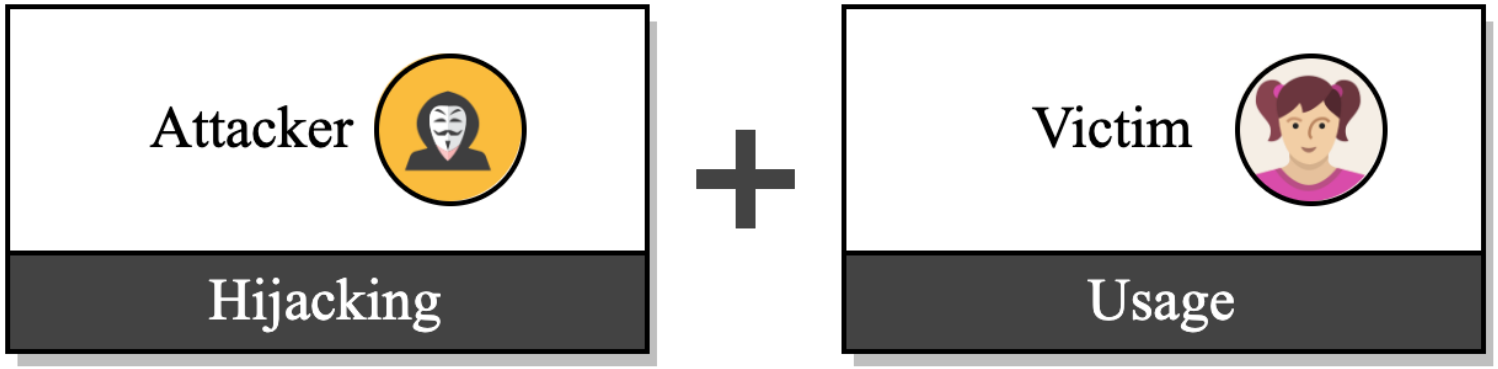
Threat Model & Study Questions



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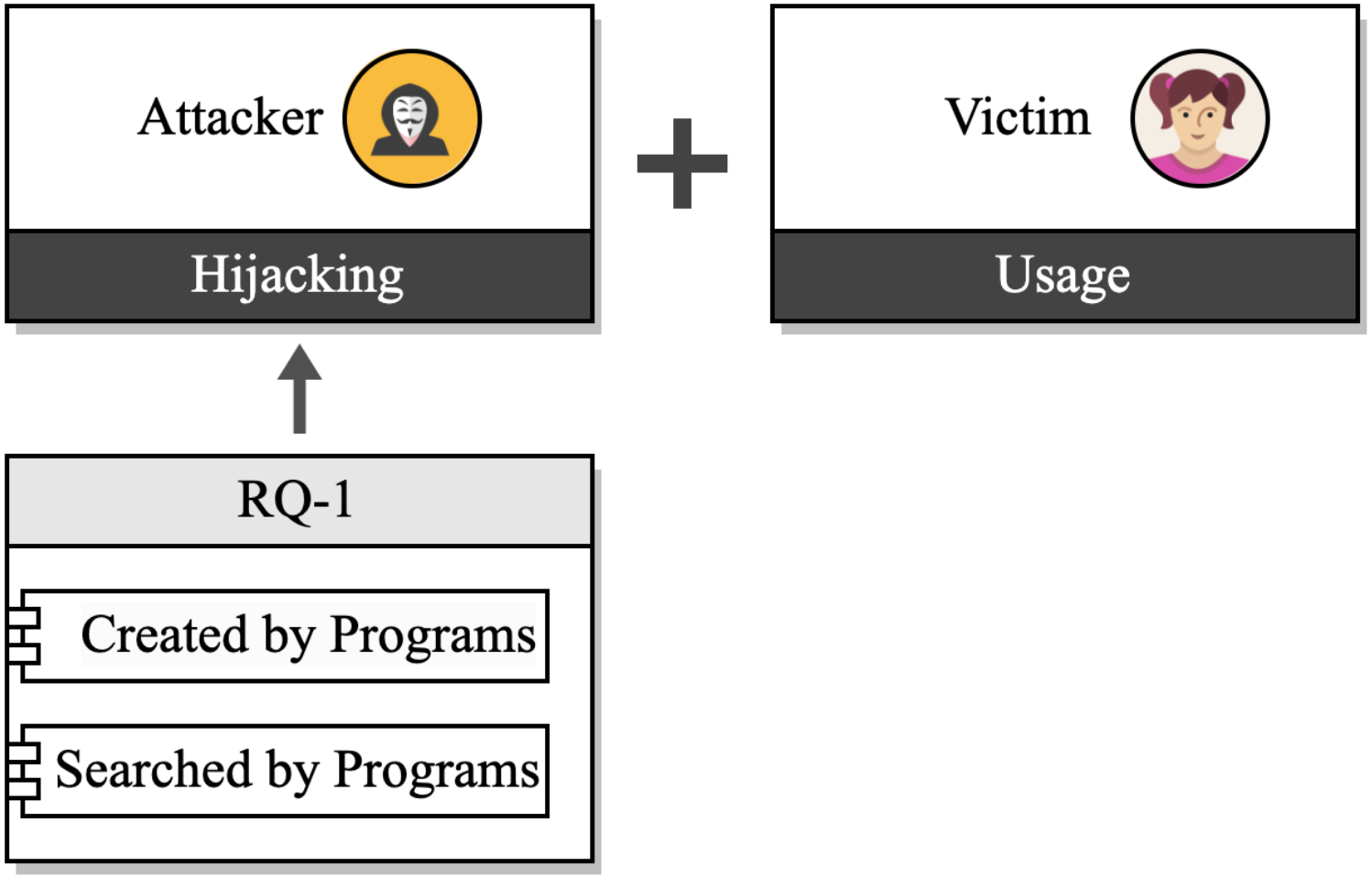
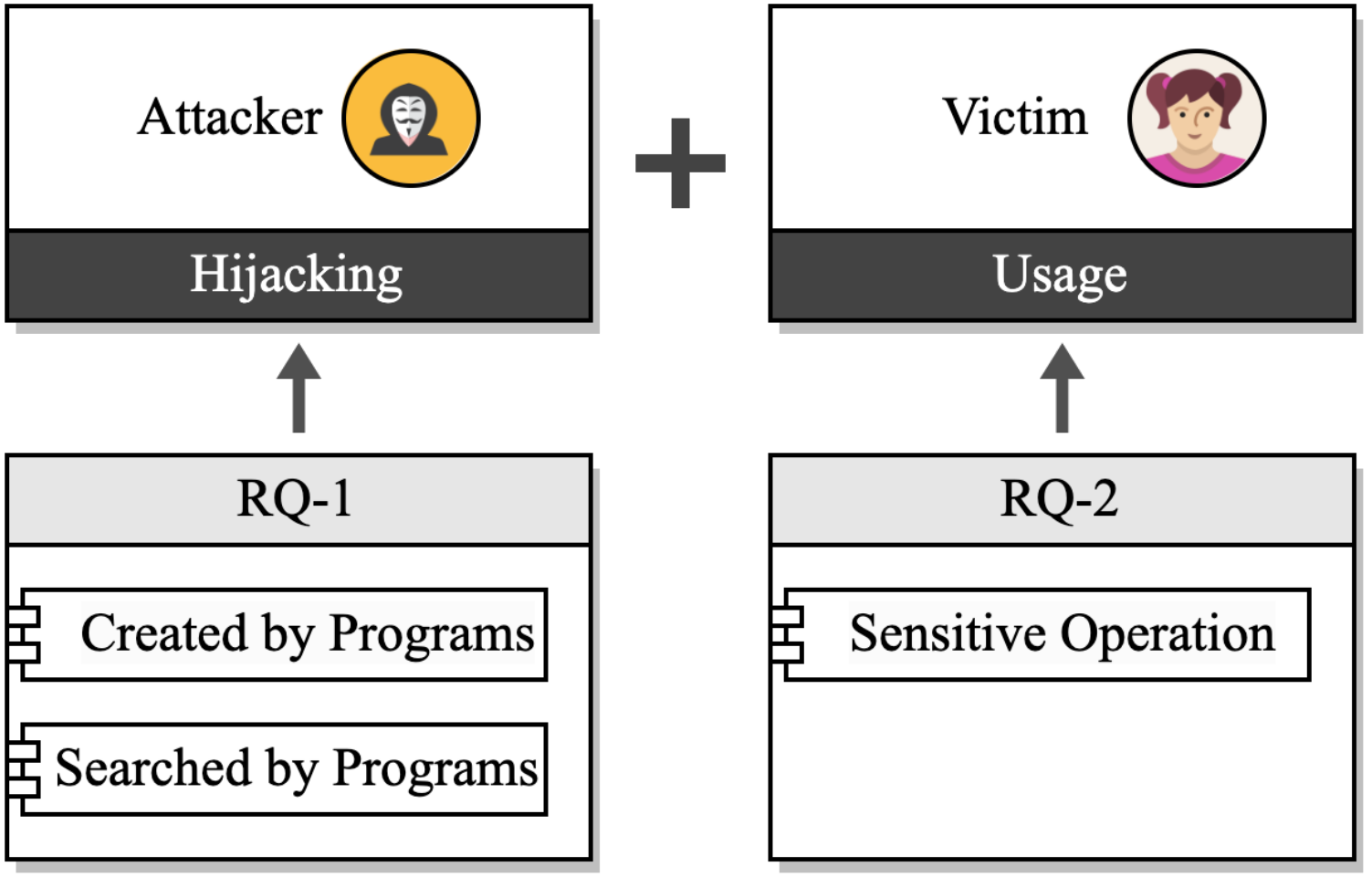


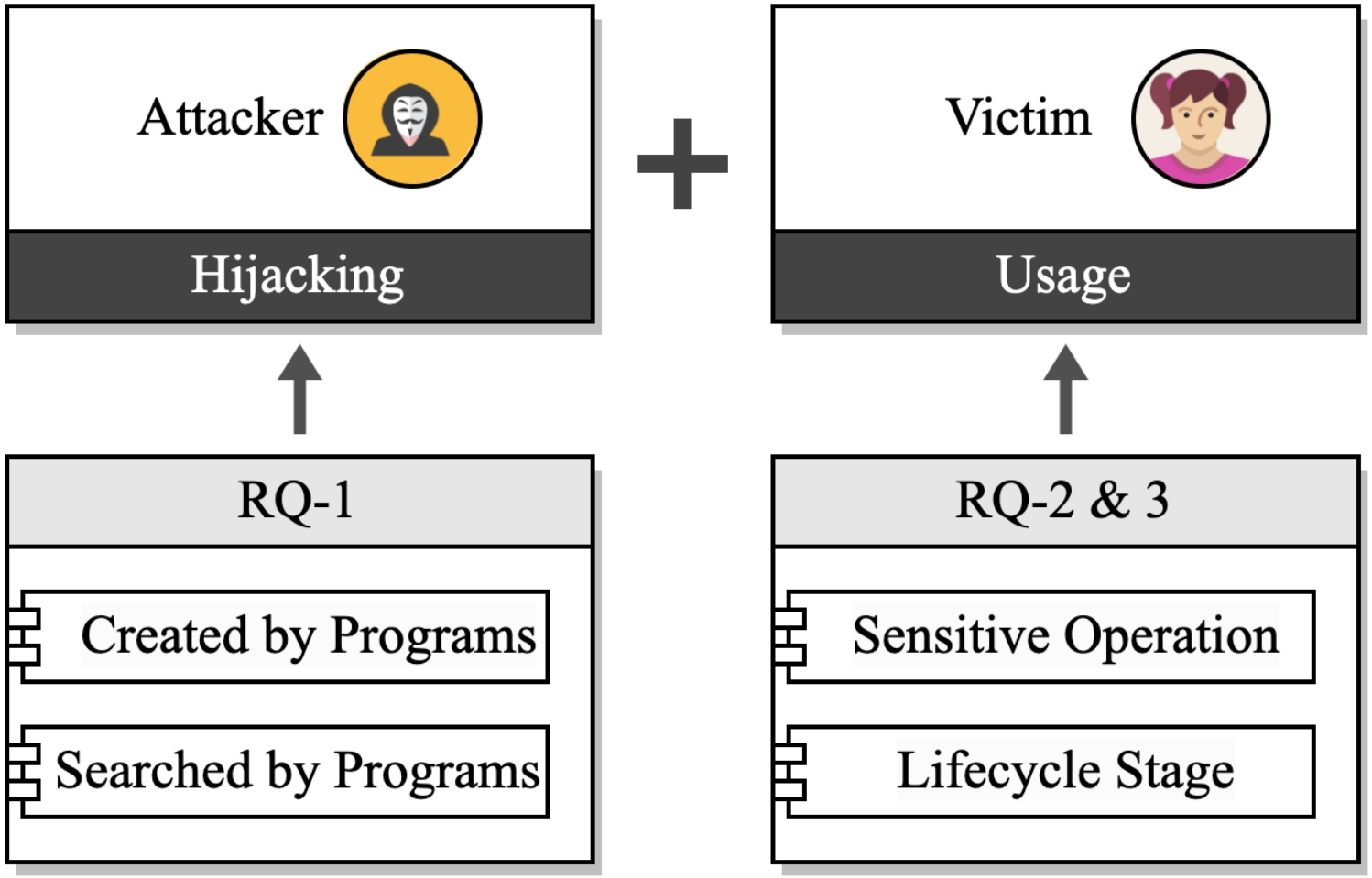
RQ1: What are the origins of the hijacked files?

Threat Model & Study Questions



RQ2: What types of operations are dangerous vulnerability-triggering operations?

Threat Model & Study Questions



RQ3: When in the software lifecycle (installation, uninstallation, ...) are FHVulns triggered?

We collect 268 well-document FHVulns from the CVE database for the period of January 2020 to October 2022 to answer these three RQs

RQ1 Origins of hijacked files

Observation 1: Most (89.9%) hijacked files are due to the **five search strategies** employed by the programs and the underlying operating systems, while the rest come from **files created by programs with weak permissions**.

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	Strategy	Proportion
Created By Program	——	10.1%
Searched By Program	Path Search Order	3.4%
	Linux Path On Windows	4.5%
	Unquoted Path	17.1%
	Symbolic Links	19.4%
	Dynamically Loaded Libraries	44.5%

RQ2 Sensitive operations

Observation 2: There are **six types** of dangerous operations on hijacked files subject to file hijacking attacks. Among the six types of operations, **process creation** (28.4%) and **image loading** (45.1%) are most frequently exploited. The other four types of dangerous operations are **moving** (1.1%), **reading** (7.1%), **creating** (8.2%), and **deleting** (10.1%).

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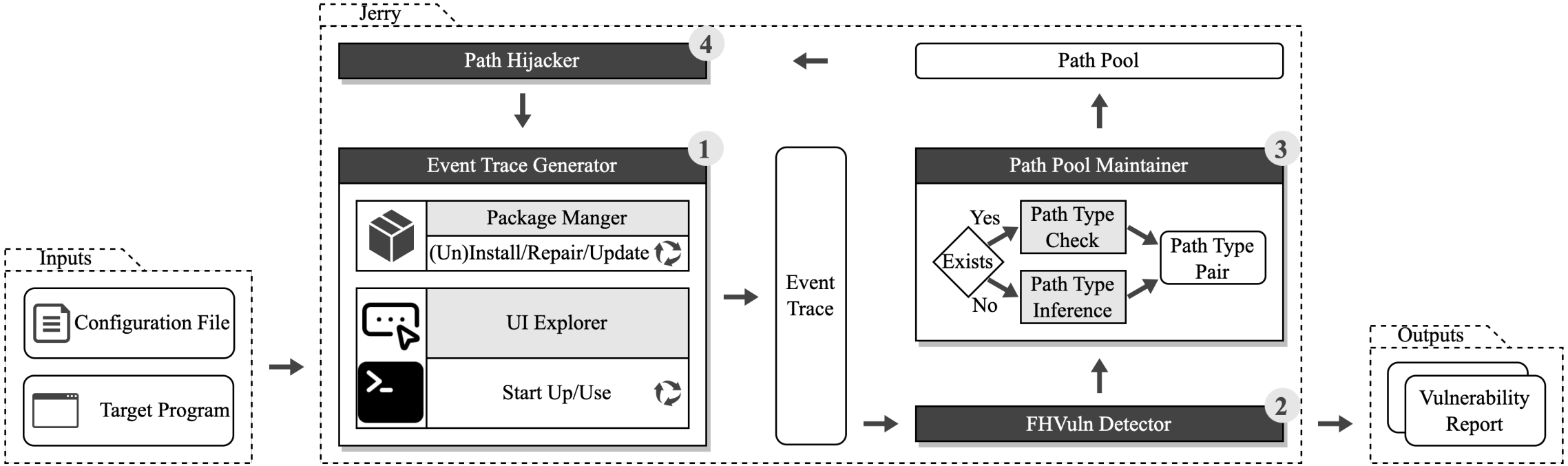
RQ3 Software lifecycle

Observation 3: While the majority (62.3%) of FHVulns are exploited during the **Starting up** stage, FHVulns can be triggered at any stage during the software lifecycle, i.e., **Installation** (17.2%), **Uninstallation** (4.5%), **Updating** (1.9%), **Repairing** (3.7%) and **Usage** (10.4%).

Overview of JERRY



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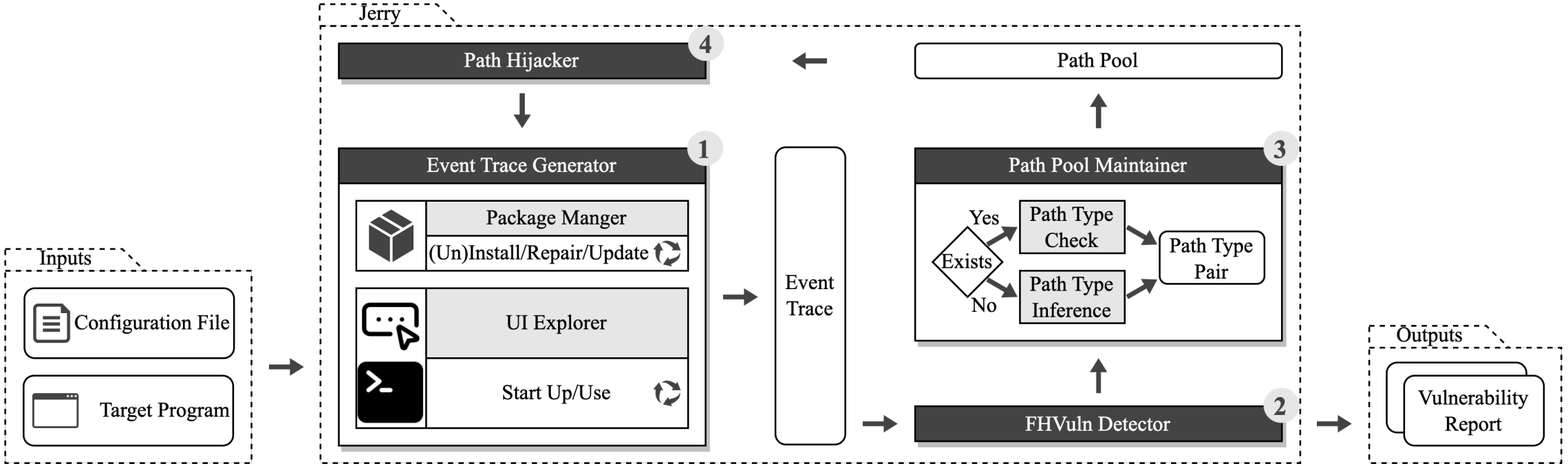

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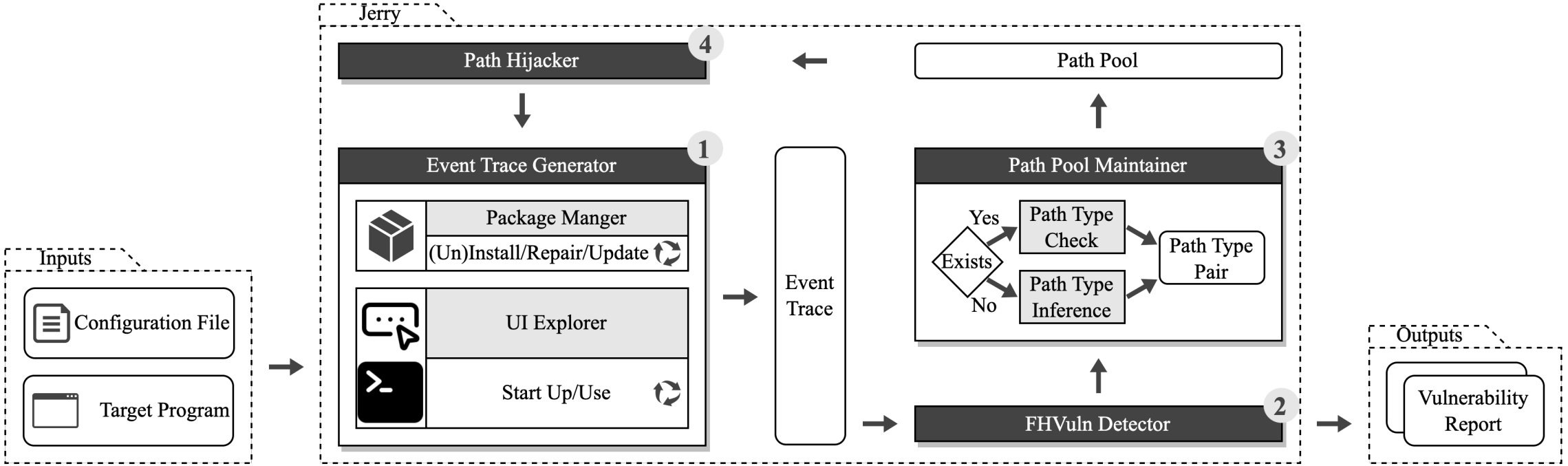

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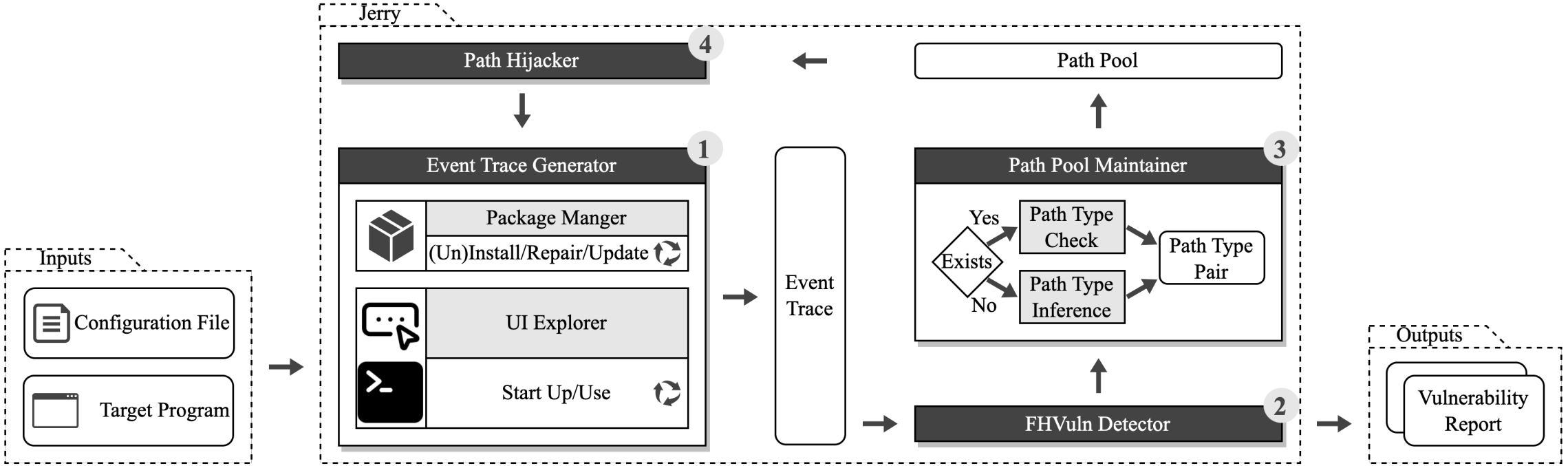

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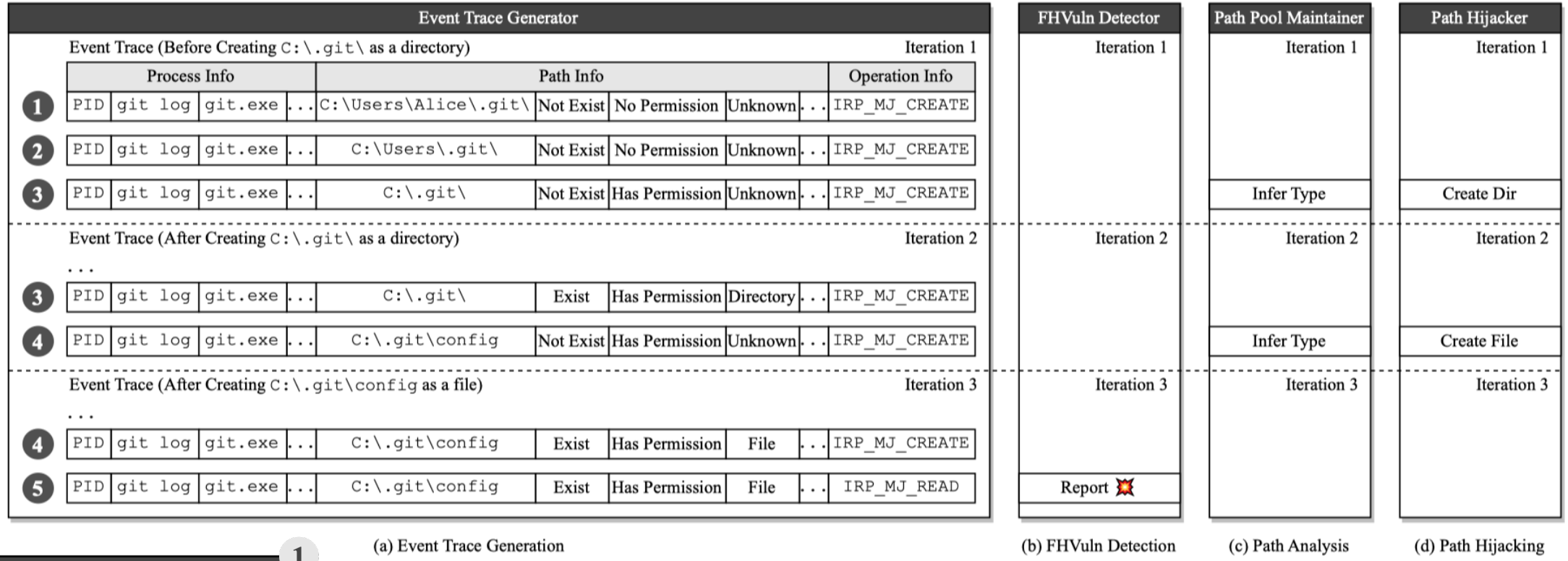
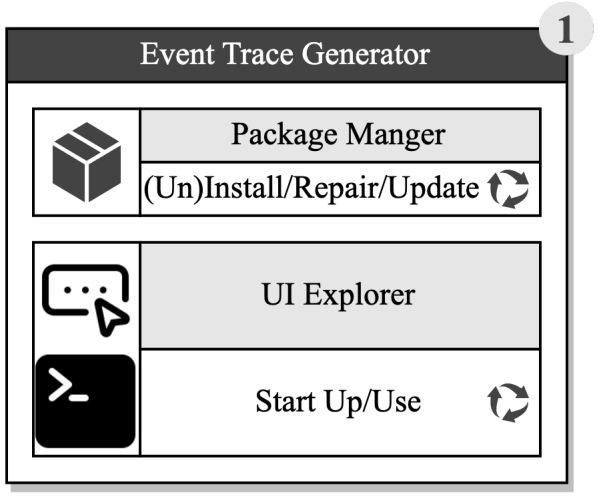


(a) Event Trace Generation (b) FHVuln Detection (c) Path Analysis (d) Path Hijacking



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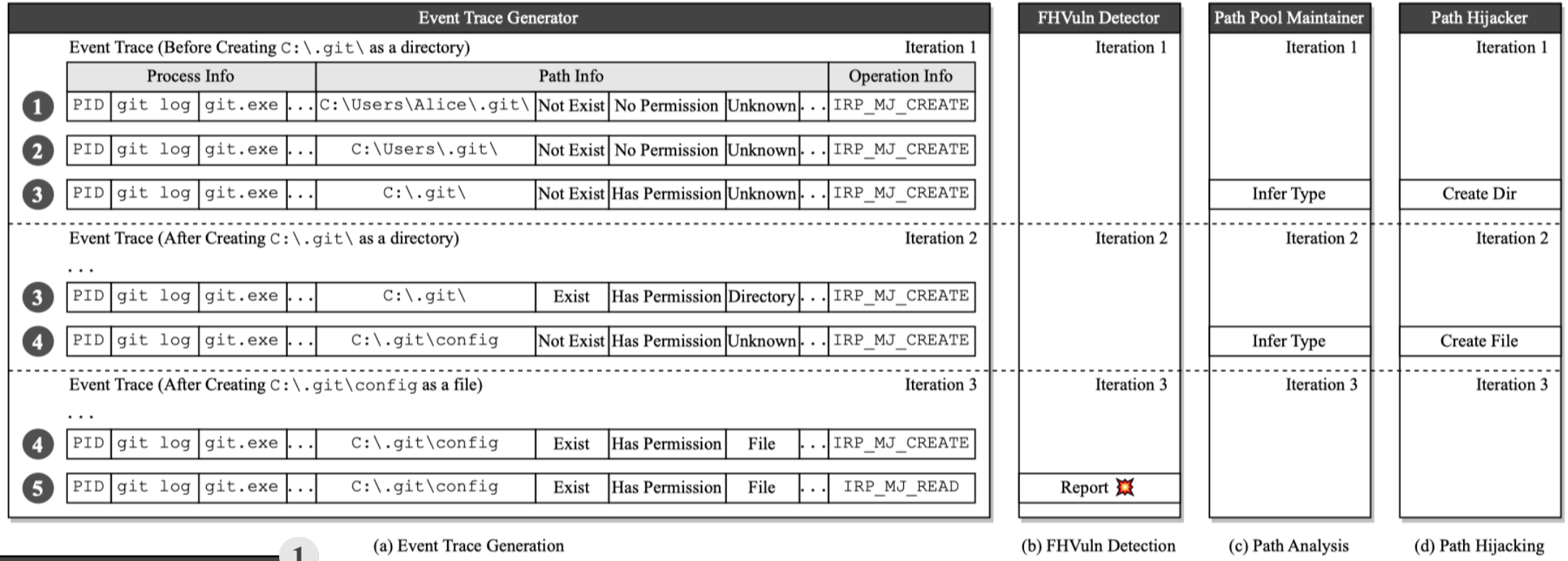

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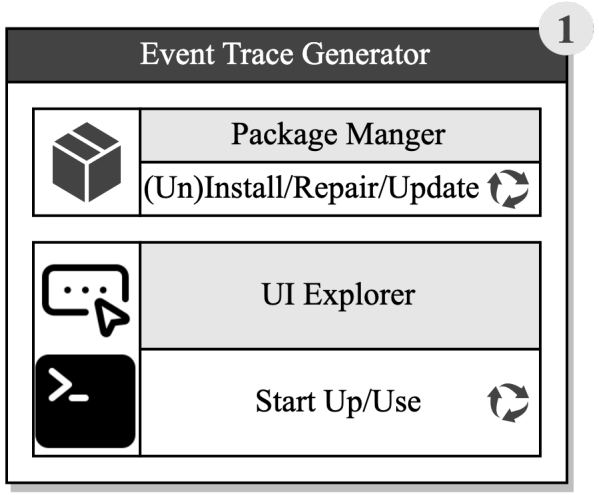

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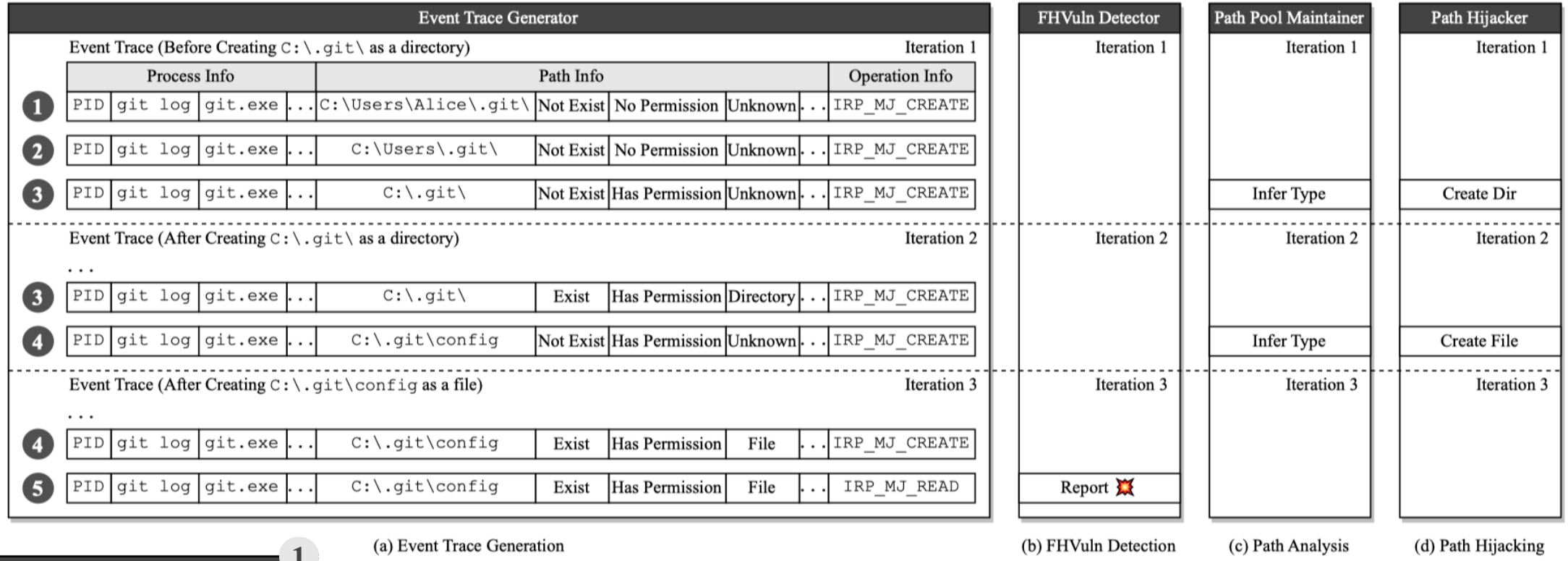

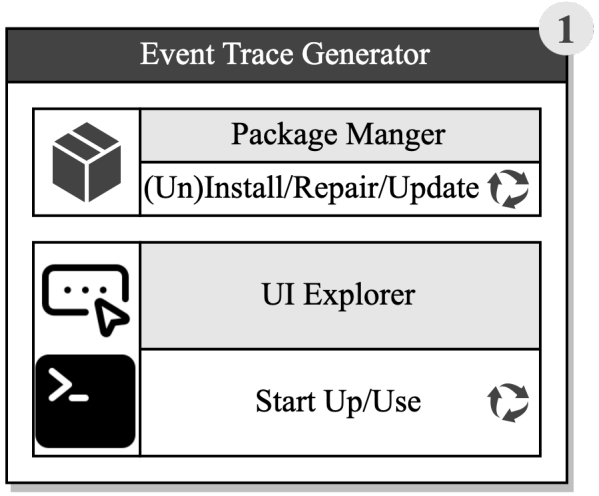

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- **Start Up/Use:**
  - For GUI, simple interactive like bottom click
  - For command line, read config from configure file (e.g. git log)

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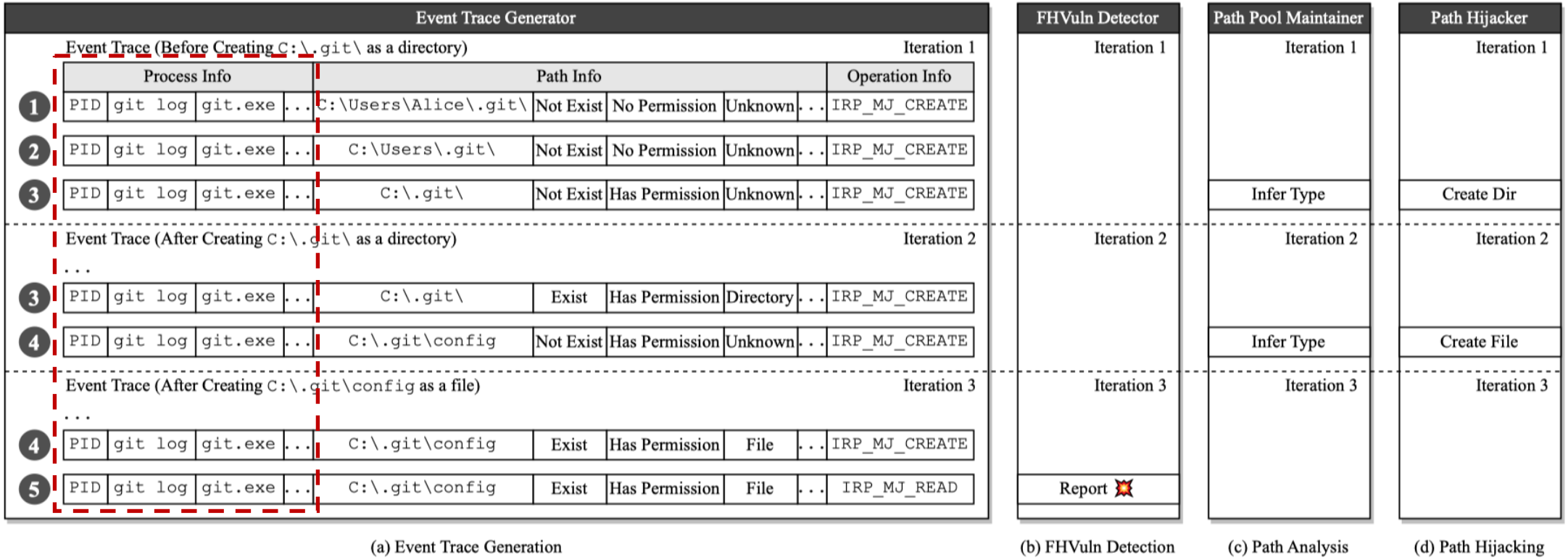

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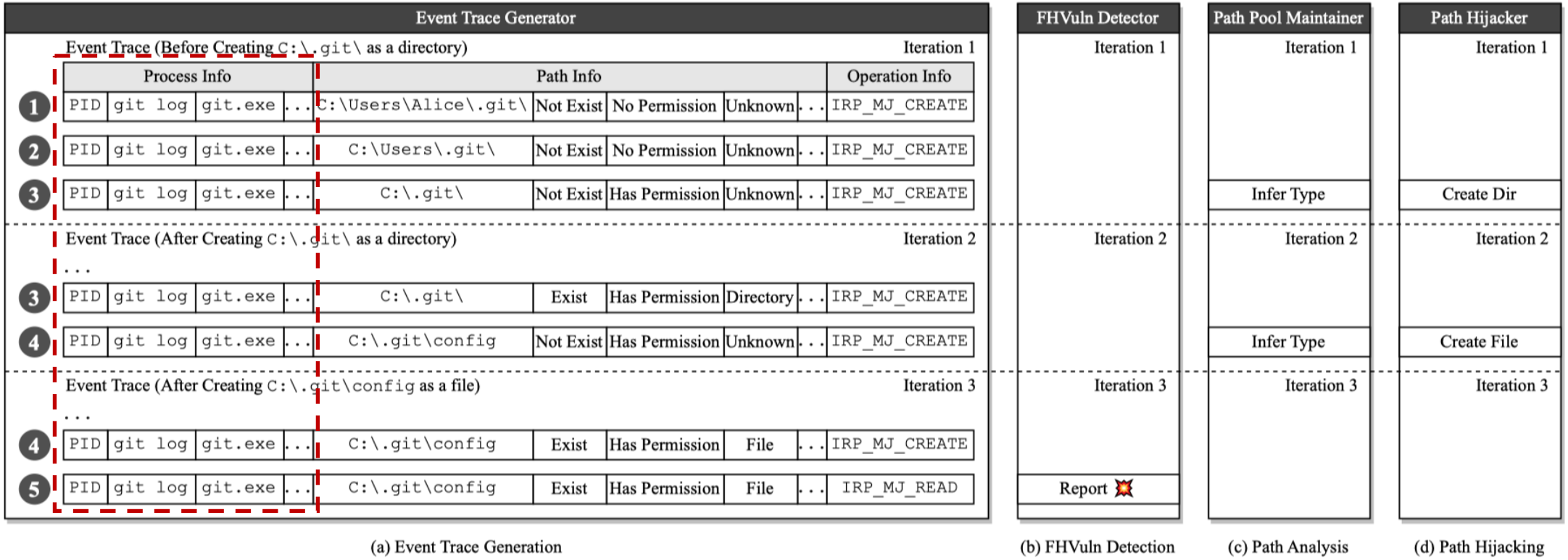

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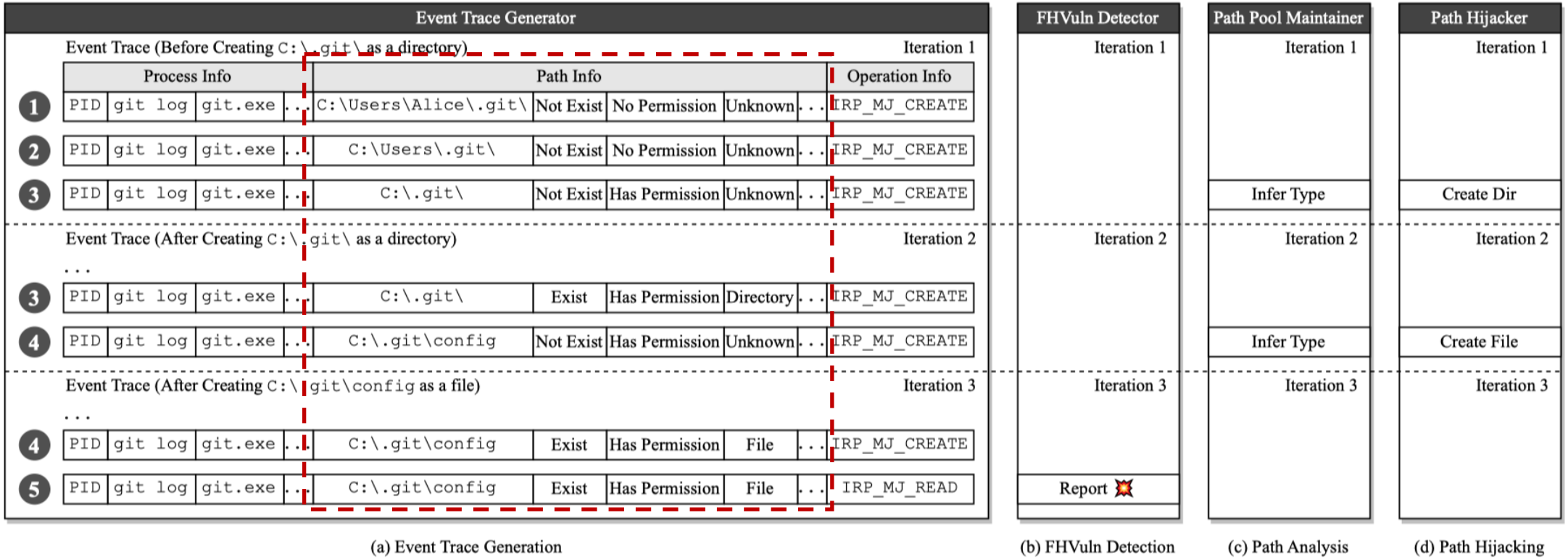

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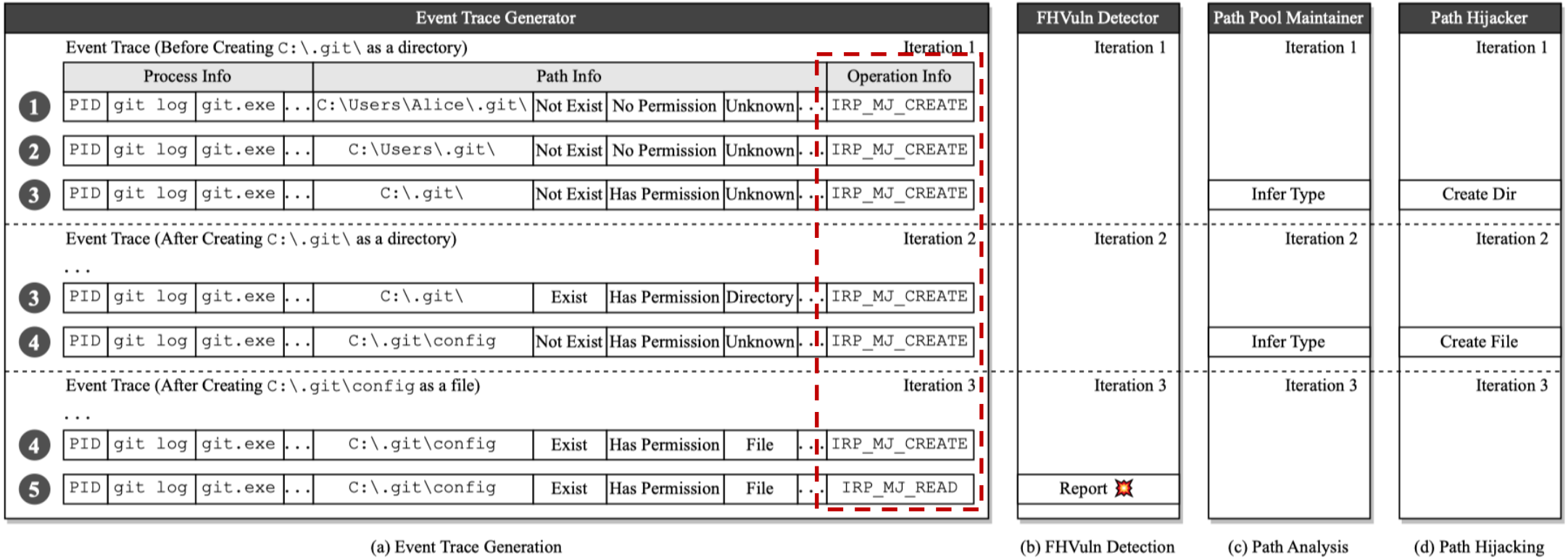

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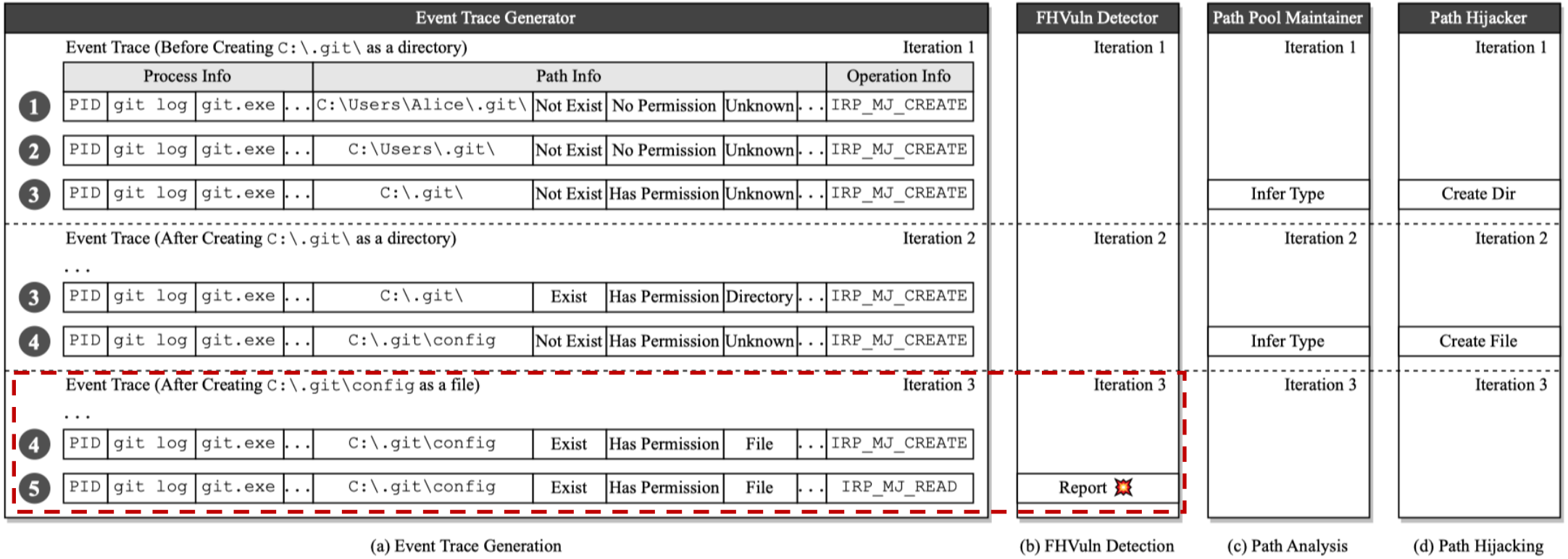
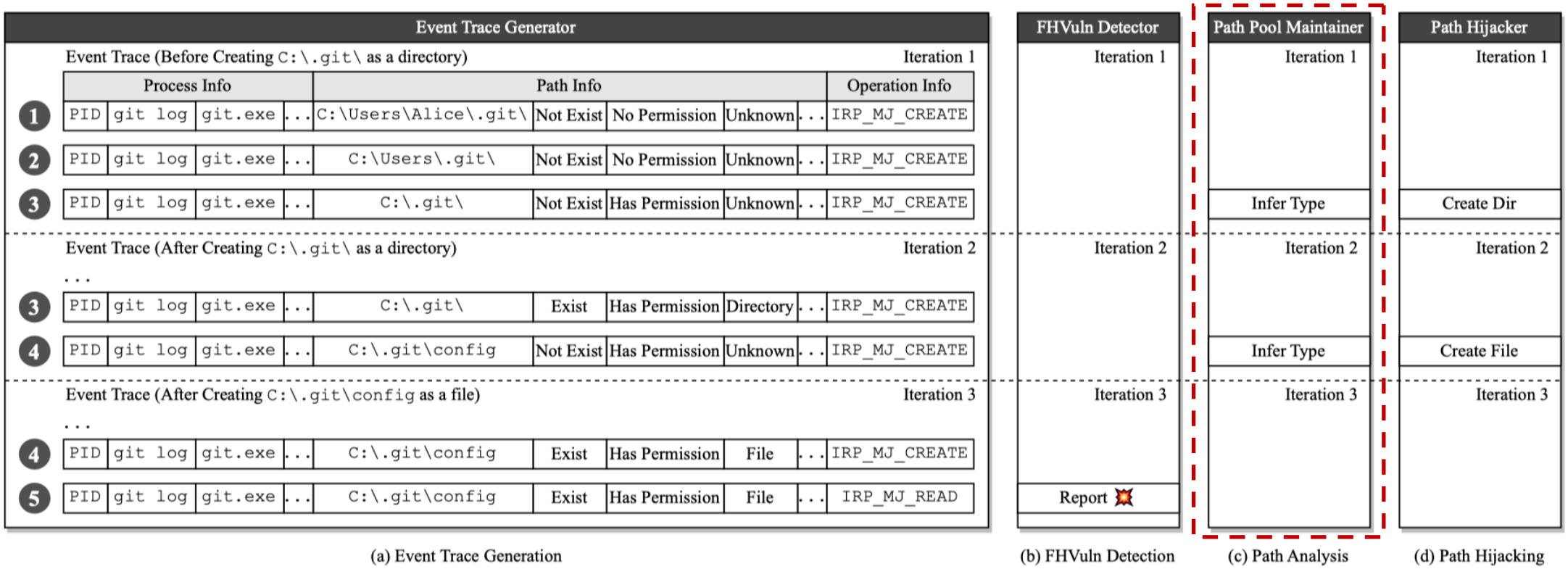
  - **Monitor Operation:** moving、deleting、creating、reading…

FHVuln Detector



- **FHVuln Detector:** Examine each execution traces and a FHVuln will be reported if the trace performs dangerous operations on hijacked files.
  - **hijacked file:** C:\.git\config
  - **dangerous operation:** reading

Path Pool Maintainer



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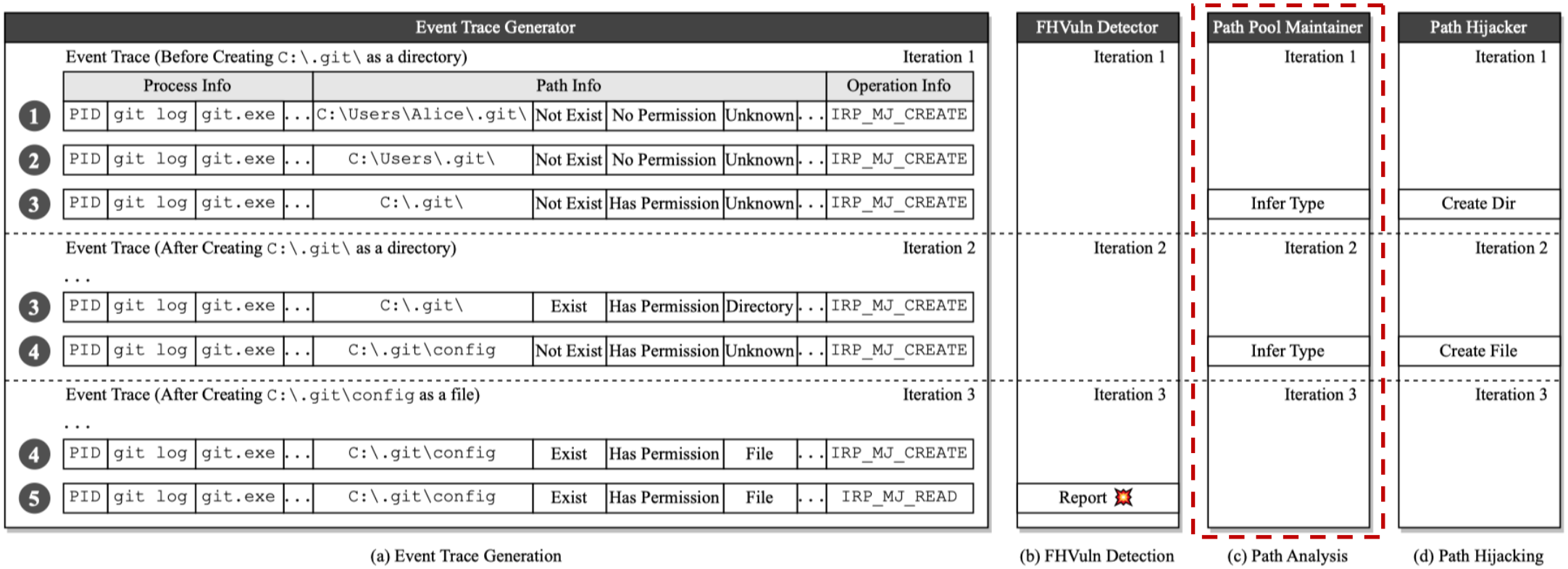

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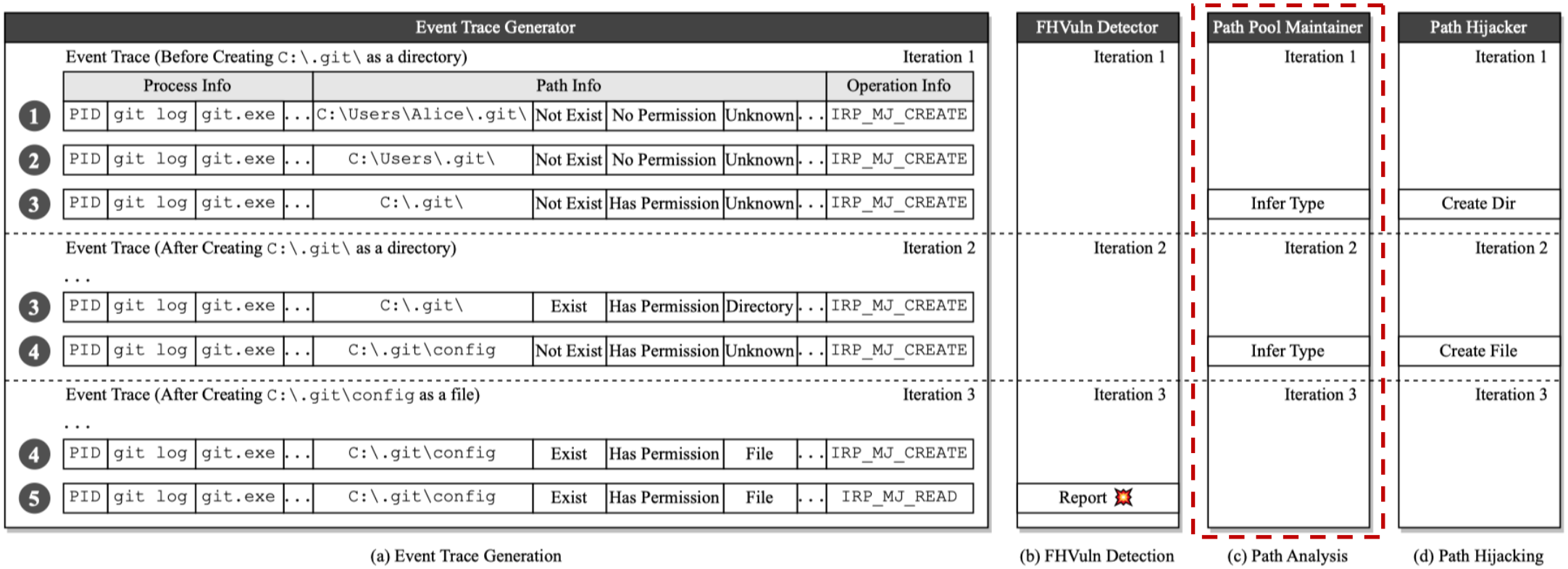

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- **Trial-and-error mechanism:** An encountered path with unknown type is by default considered as a file. If the file is used by file-specific operations later on, then the guess is correct. Otherwise, if the path is accessed by directory-specific operations, the guess is wrong and the path hijacker will create a directory instead.

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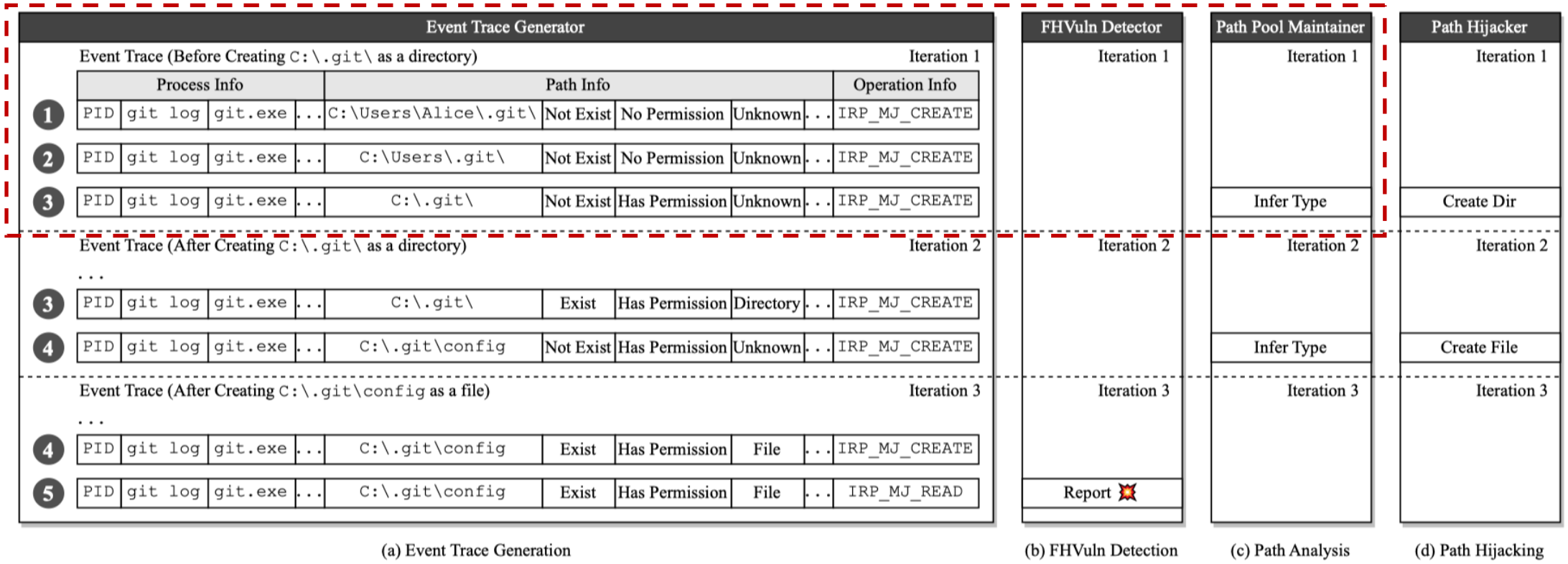

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  - **Guess:** C:\.git\ is a directory

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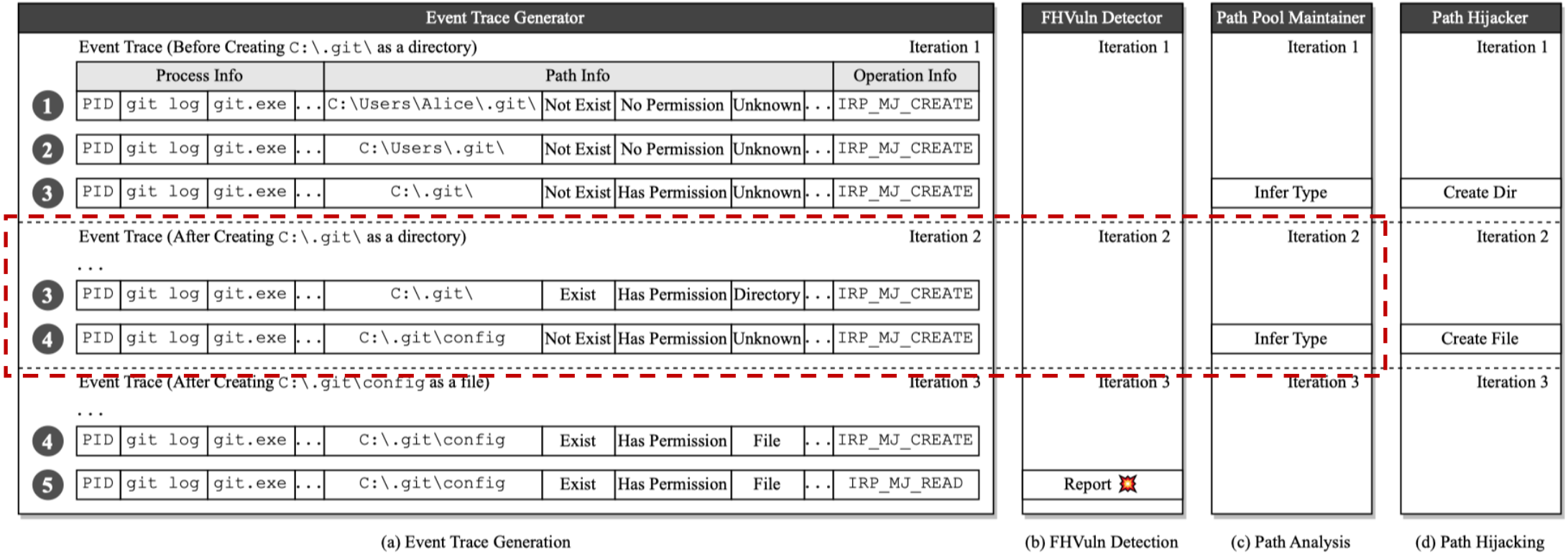

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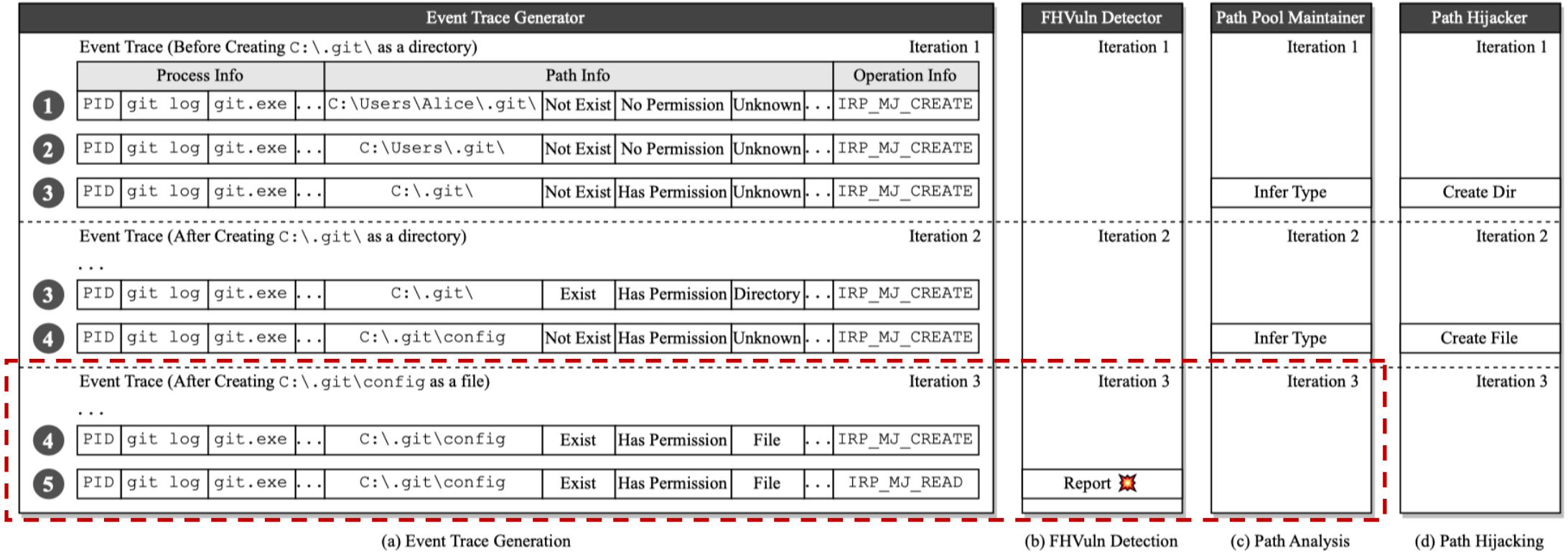

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- **Iteration 3:**
  - **Check:** file-specific operation on C:\.git\config, so C:\.git\config is a directory

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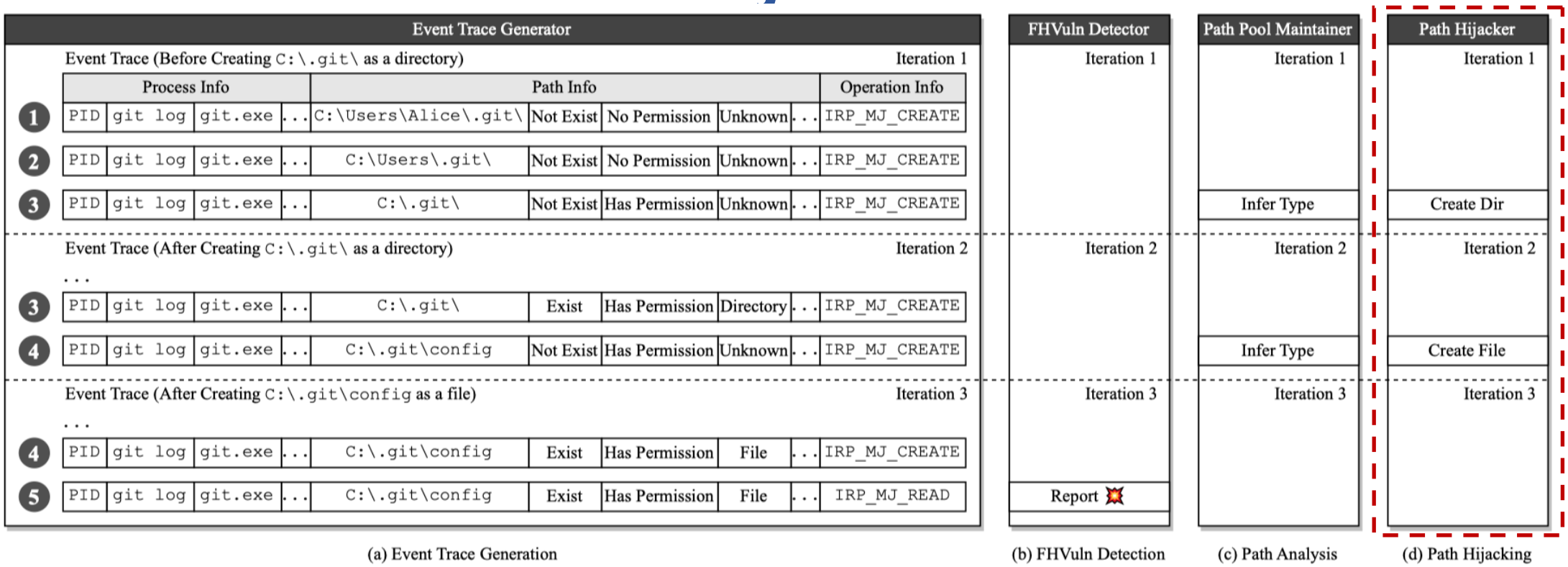

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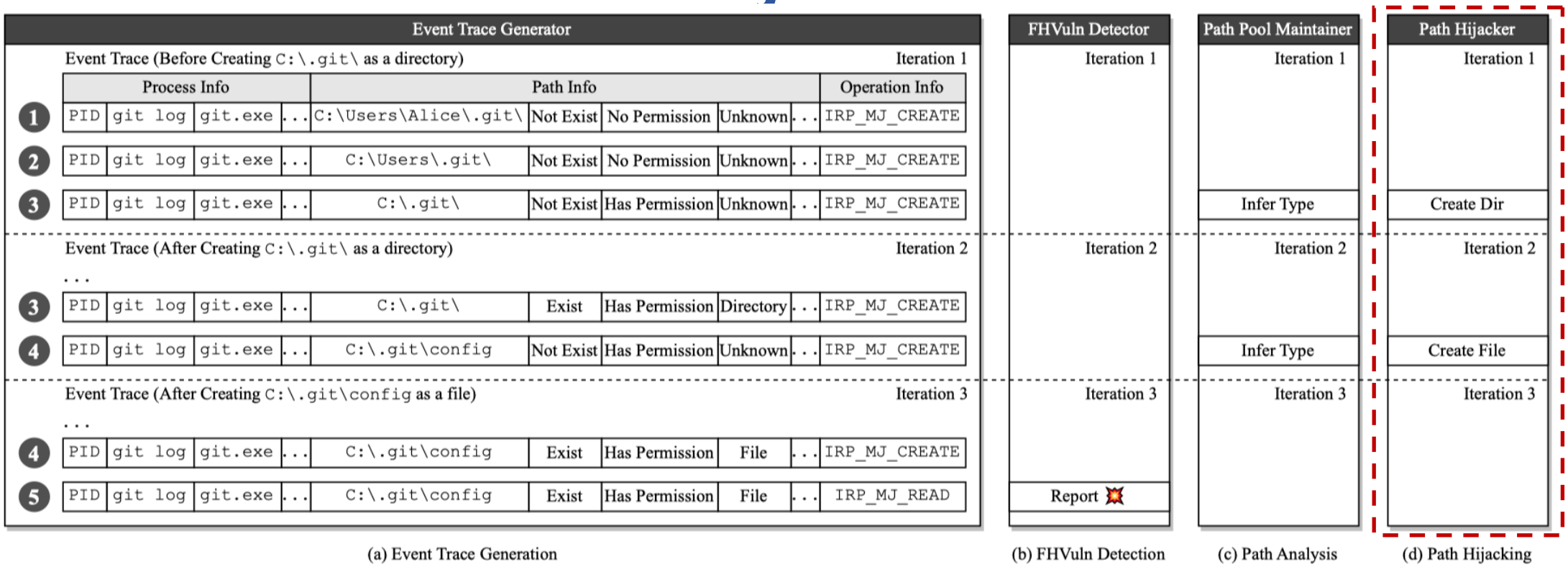

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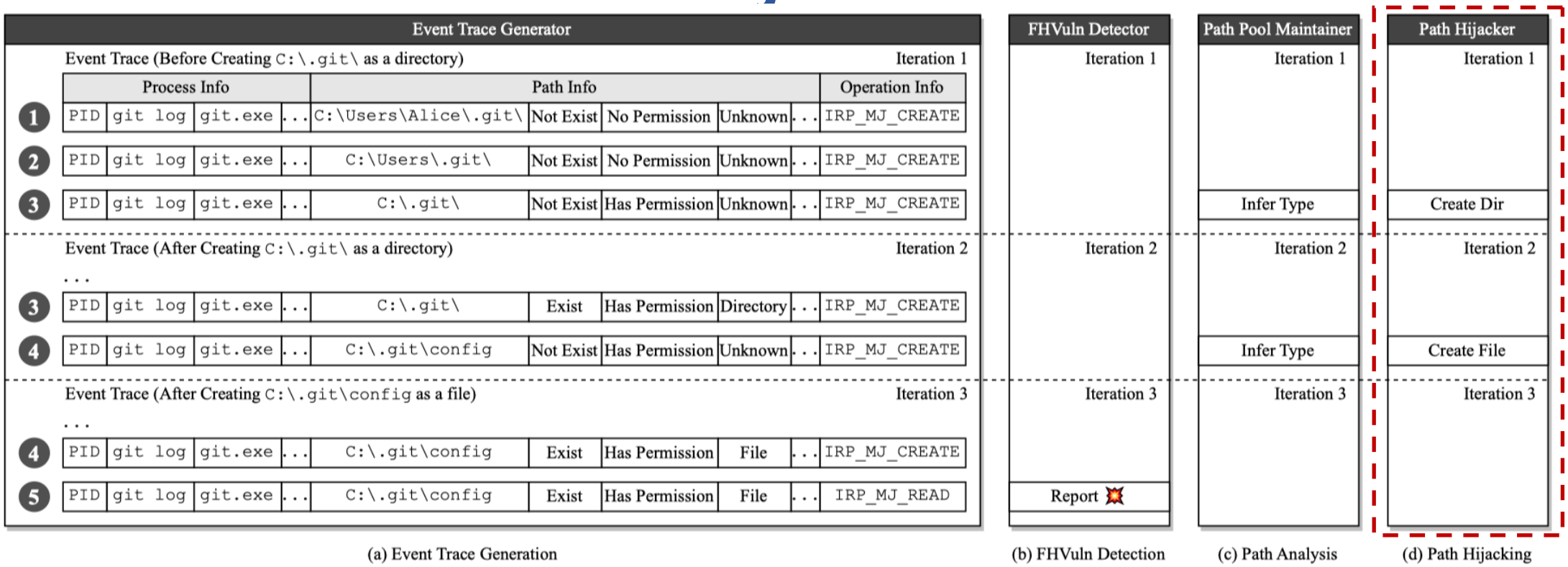

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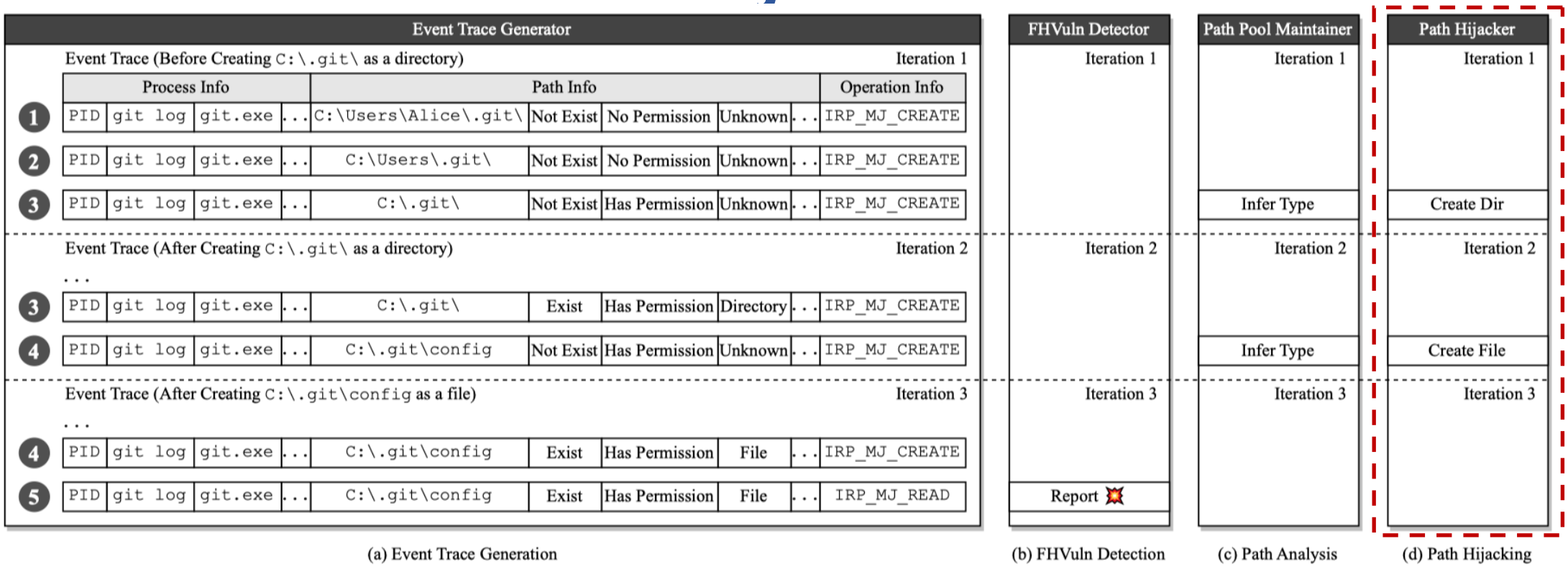

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  - **For exe and dll:** replace with manually crafted files.
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  - **For creating、moving、deleting operations:** Create a symbolic link pointing to a special location for monitoring

Experiment Setup

- Two Benchmark

Known Benchmark
51 FHVulns from Study

Unkown Benchmark
438 Real-world Software

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- Baseline:
  - PrivescCheck: A static tool analyses access control list of file (directory)
  - JERRY-Crassus: Crassus is a FHVuln detection tool by analysing event traces captured by ProcMon. We extended Crassus by incorporating the event trace generator module and replaced our monitor with ProcMon
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- Three Experiments:
  - **Effectiveness on Known Vulnerabilities**
  - **Effectiveness on Unknown Vulnerabilities**
  - **Efficiency**

Effectiveness on Known Vulnerabilities

Tool	# reported	TP	FP	FN	Precision	Recall
PrivescCheck	34	20	14	31	58.8%	39.2%
JERRY-Crassus	44	37	7	14	84.1%	72.5%
JERRY	**50**	**50**	**0**	**1**	**100%**	**98.0%**

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FN of JERRY：Complex use situation

FP of PrivescCheck：Scanning the parent directory permissions when encountering an executable. (e.g. dll hijacking)
FP of JERRY-Crassus：hijacking does not means the file will be used by program

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JERRY	50	50	0	1	100%	98.0%

FN of JERRY: Complex use situation

FP of PrivescCheck: Scanning the parent directory permissions when encountering an executable. (e.g. dll hijacking)
FP of JERRY-Crassus: hijacking does not means the file will be used by program

FN of PrivescCheck: 1. uncomplete sensitive operations (reading (10), creating (5), deleting (4), and moving (1)); 2. only consider after installation (9); 3. others (2)
FN of JERRY-Crassus: 1. uncomplete sensitive operations (creating (5), deleting (4), and moving (1)); 2. only consider reading related to openssl.cnf (3)

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FP Analysis: All FP issues are related to read operation.

Type 1: Read but not actually used by program

Type 2: Read but can not exploit in Windows system

Efficiency

Tool	Install	Unistall	Update	Repair	StartUp	Usage
JERRY-NoInfer	8039.4	1417.6	3871.9	1206.9	556.2	33.8
JERRY	**1128.1**	**414.2**	**893.5**	**254.7**	**115.5**	**15.8**

JERRY-NoInfer：does not use our proposed path type inference and tested these paths which cannot decide whether file or directory by our heuristics directly one by one.

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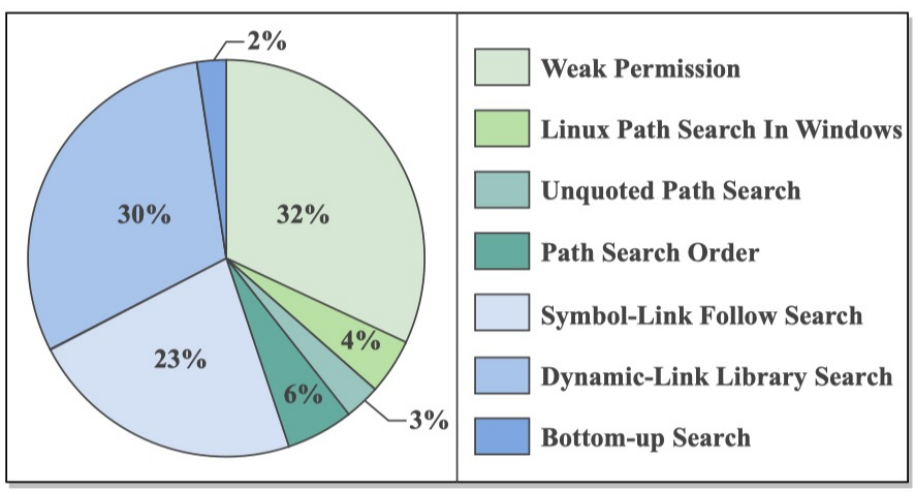
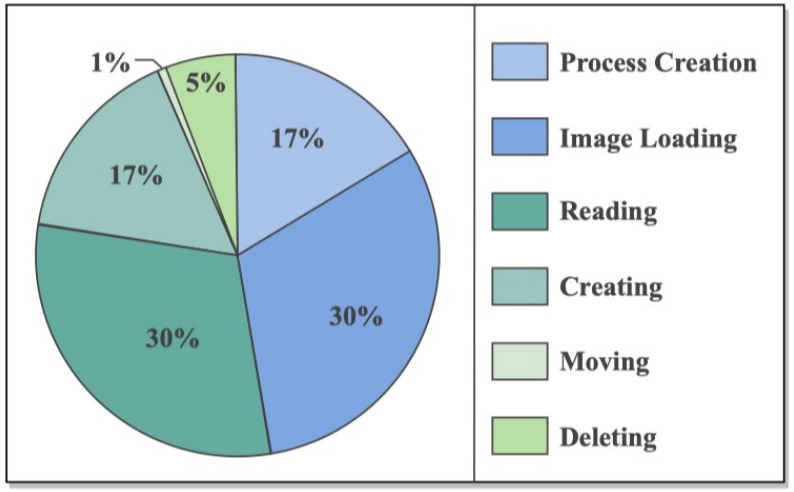
Only a few paths that can be hijacked in the usage stage
In the installation stage, there are much more paths that can be hijacked than other stages.

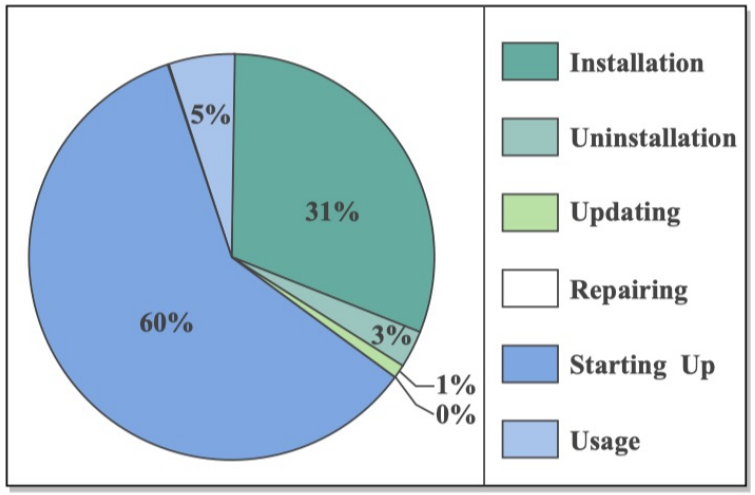
Analysis of New FHVulns



(a) Origins



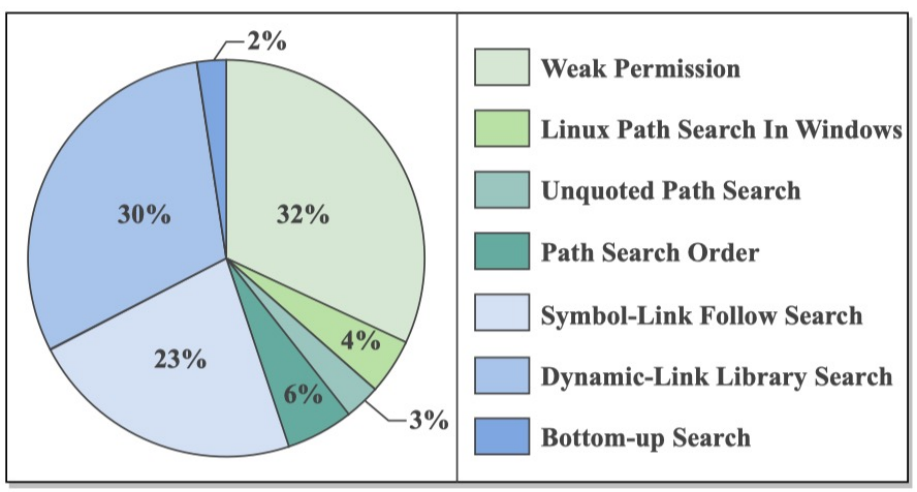
(b) File Operations



(c) Stages

Distribution of new FHVulns on different origins, file operations, and stages.

Analysis of New FHVulns



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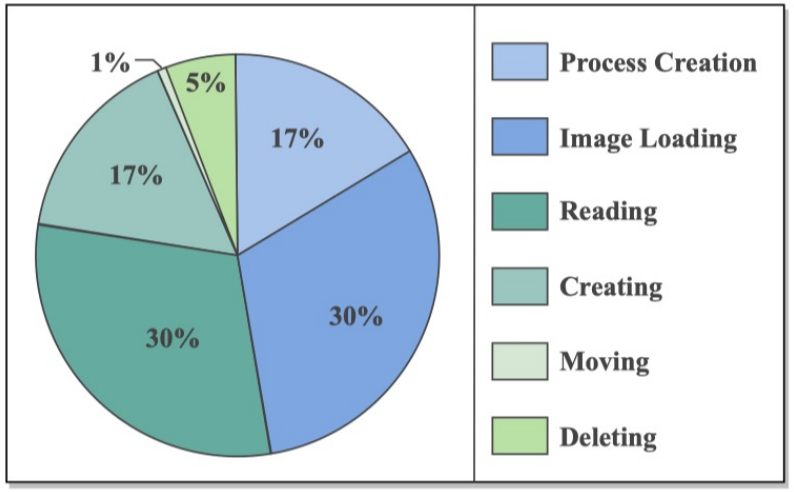

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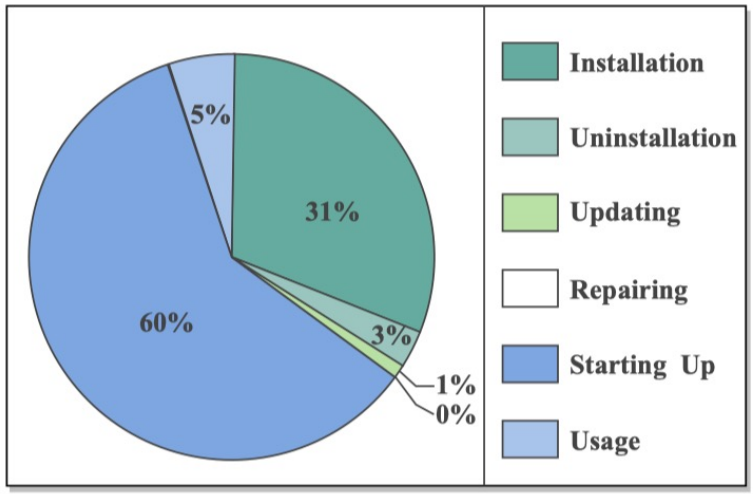

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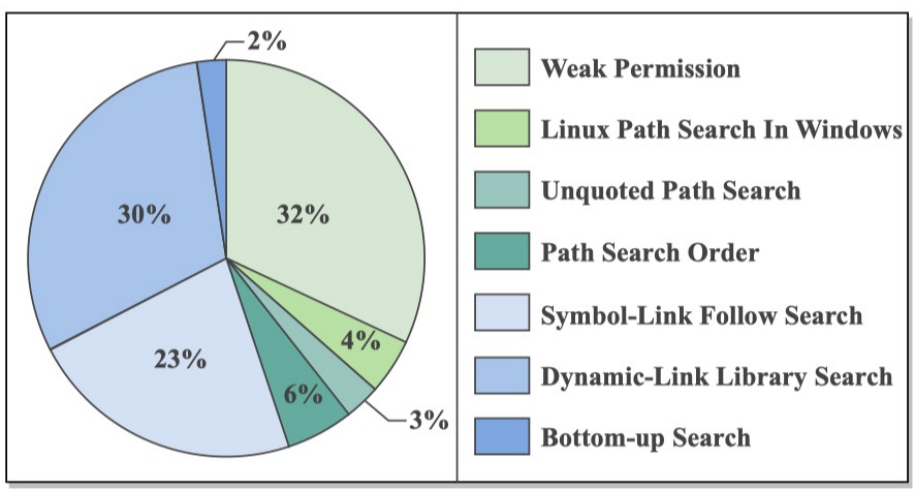

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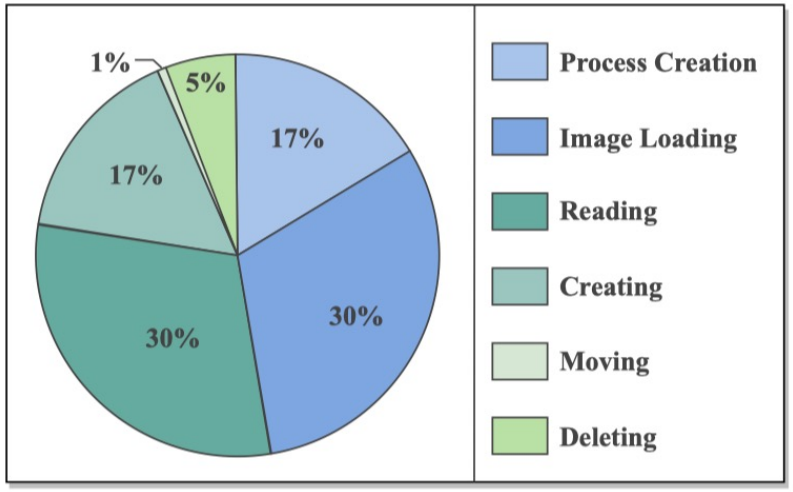

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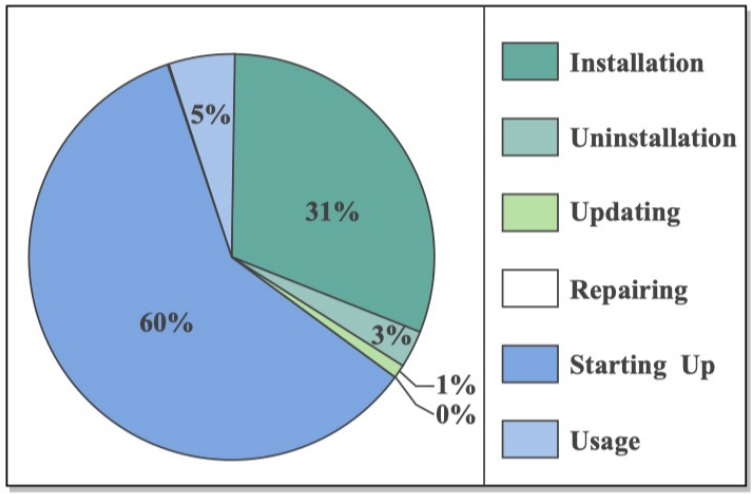

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Finding 2: Reading operations result in more FHVulns than we studied (30.4% vs 7.1%), and they are more dangerous than we think.

Conclusions

- We, for the first time, provided **a clear definition of FHVuln’ s threat model**. Using this threat model, we conducted the **first empirical study** on FHVulns, revealing the origins and triggering mechanisms of FHVulns.

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- We conducted **an in-depth analysis of the newly discovered FHVulns** and made new findings that were not observable from existing FHVulns.

Thanks for listening!
Q & A

Contact: yuchendong@iie.ac.cn